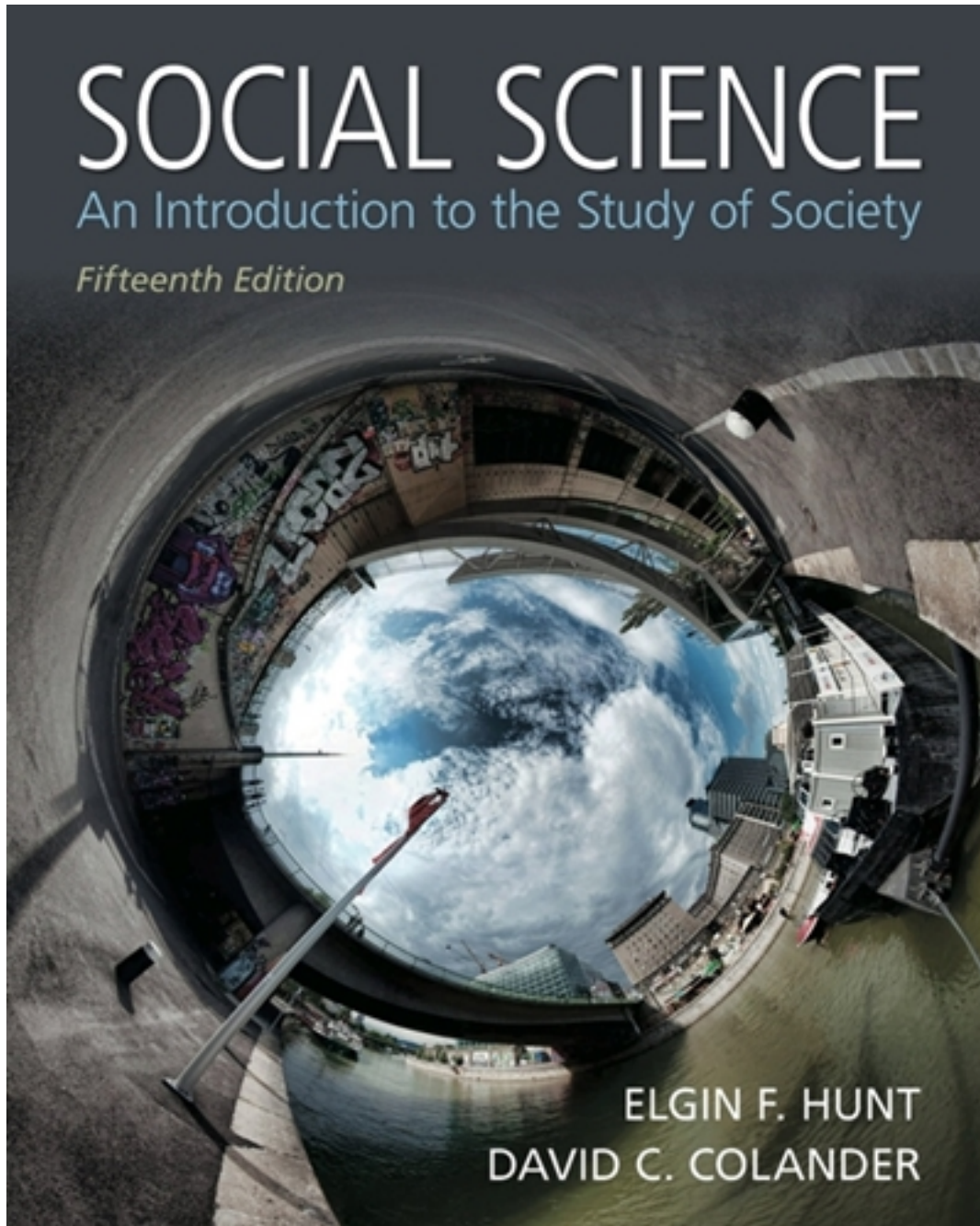


Test Bank for Social Science 15th Edition by Hunt

[CLICK HERE TO ACCESS COMPLETE Test Bank](#)



Test Bank

Instructor's Resource Manual and Test Bank

for

Social Science An Introduction to the Study of Society Fifteenth Edition

Elgin F. Hunt

*Late Chairman of Social Science Department
Wilson Junior College*

David C. Colander

*Department of Economics
Middlebury College*

PEARSON

Boston Columbus Indianapolis New York San Francisco Upper Saddle River
Amsterdam Cape Town Dubai London Madrid Milan Munich Paris Montreal Toronto
Delhi Mexico City Sao Paulo Sydney Hong Kong Seoul Singapore Taipei Tokyo



This work is protected by United States copyright laws and is provided *solely for the use of instructors* in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work (*including on the World Wide Web*) will destroy the integrity of the work and is not permitted. The work and materials from it should never be made available to students except by instructors using the accompanying text in their classes. All recipients of this work are expected to abide by these restrictions and to honor the intended pedagogical purposes and the needs of other instructors who rely on these materials.

PEARSON

© 2014, 2011, 2008 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher. Printed in the United States of America.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN 10: 0-205-97767-7

ISBN 13: 978-0-205-97767-3

CONTENTS

Instructor's Resource Manual

Chapter 1	Social Science and Its Methods	1
Chapter 2	Human Origins.....	3
Chapter 3	Origins of Western Society	4
Chapter 4	Society, Culture, and Cultural Change	6
Chapter 5	Geography, Demography, Ecology, and Society	8
Chapter 6	Technology and Society.....	9
Chapter 7	Psychology, Society, and Culture	11
Chapter 8	The Family	13
Chapter 9	Religion.....	15
Chapter 10	Education	16
Chapter 11	Social and Economic Stratification.....	18
Chapter 12	Stratification, Minorities, and Discrimination	20
Chapter 13	The Functions and Forms of Government	22
Chapter 14	Governments of the World.....	24
Chapter 15	Democratic Government in the United States	25
Chapter 16	The Organization of Economic Activities	27
Chapter 17	The Economy, Government, and Economic Challenges Facing the United States	28
Chapter 18	International Political Relations.....	30
Chapter 19	International Economic Relations.....	31
Chapter 20	The Political Economies of Developing Countries.....	33
Chapter 21	International Institutions and the Search for Peace.....	35

Test Bank

Chapter 1	Social Science and Its Methods	37
Chapter 2	Human Origins.....	46
Chapter 3	Origins of Western Society	55
Chapter 4	Society, Culture, and Cultural Change	64
Chapter 5	Geography, Demography, Ecology, and Society.....	73
Chapter 6	Technology and Society.....	82
Chapter 7	Psychology, Society, and Culture	91
Chapter 8	The Family	100
Chapter 9	Religion.....	109
Chapter 10	Education	118
Chapter 11	Social and Economic Stratification.....	127
Chapter 12	Stratification, Minorities, and Discrimination	135
Chapter 13	The Functions and Forms of Government	144
Chapter 14	Governments of the World.....	153
Chapter 15	Democratic Government in the United States	162
Chapter 16	The Organization of Economic Activities	171
Chapter 17	The Economy, Government, and Economic Challenges Facing the United States	180
Chapter 18	International Political Relations.....	189
Chapter 19	International Economic Relations.....	198
Chapter 20	The Political Economies of Developing Countries.....	207
Chapter 21	International Institutions and the Search for Peace.....	216

To The Instructor

This Instructor's Manual and Test Bank is designed to assist you in teaching the material contained in *Social Science: An Introduction to the Study of Society*, Fifteenth Edition, by Elgin F. Hunt and David C. Colander, and to help you evaluate your students' understanding of that material. This manual consists of twenty-one chapters, each corresponding to a chapter in the text. Each chapter contains (1) chapter outline, and (2) learning objectives, as well as a separate section of test questions including multiple choice, true/false, and essay formats.

Chapter 1

Social Science and Its Methods

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
 - A. Social Science
 - B. Street Smarts and Book Smarts
2. Social Science
 - A. The Evolving Social Sciences
 - B. Social Science as a System of Rules
 - C. The History of Knowledge
 7. Psychology
 - D. The Scientific Method and Its Application
 1. Conditions Favorable to Scientific Inquiry
 2. Nature of the Scientific Method
 3. The Experimental Method and Its Limitations
 4. The Saga of Hans, the Thinking Horse
 - E. Methodology and the Social Sciences
3. The Methods of Social Science
 - A. Social Science Approaches to Problems
 1. Alternative Approaches
 - a. The Functionalist Theory Approach
 - b. The Exchange Theory Approach
 - c. The Conflict Theory Approach
 - d. The Symbolic Interaction Theory Approach
 2. Alternative Methods
 - a. The Historical Method
 - b. The Case Method
 - c. The Comparative and Cross-Cultural Methods
 - C. Educated Common Sense in the Social Sciences
 - D. The Use of Statistics
 - E. The Interdisciplinary Approach
4. Social Science and Society
 - A. Agreeing on Policy
 - B. Values, Terminology, and Rhetoric

5. Conclusion

Appendix

1. Historical Roots of Social Science
 - A. The Enlightenment
 - B. From Philosophy to Social Science

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Define social science and explain why it is important.
2. List the various social sciences.
3. State the nine steps that make up the scientific method.
4. Discuss some reasonable approaches to problems in social science.
5. Differentiate the historical method from the case method and the comparative method.
6. Distinguish educated common sense from common sense.
7. Explain why a good scientist is always open to new ways of looking at issues.

Chapter 2

Human Origins

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. The Origin of the Human Species
 - A. Darwin and the Theory of Evolution
 1. Natural Selection
 2. Mutation
 3. Theories, Proofs, and the Darwinian Story
 4. Limitations of Natural Selection
 - B. Recent Developments in Genetics
 - C. Some Implications of Recent Developments
 1. Should the Species Be Regrouped?
 - D. Sociobiology
 - E. Punctuated Equilibrium Versus Gradual Change
3. The Evolution of Human Beings
 - A. Science, Faith and Controversy
 - B. Predecessors of Modern Humans
 1. From Apelike Creature to Hominid
 2. The Search for Eve
 3. Remaining Gaps
 4. From Hominids to Homo Sapiens
 5. Neanderthals
 6. Is the Human Species Unique?
 7. Cro-Magnons
4. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Summarize Darwin's theory of evolution.
2. Explain the role of mutation in the theory of evolution.
3. Relate DNA to genes and genetic engineering.
4. Distinguish between the theory of punctuated equilibrium and the theory of continuous equilibrium.
5. Summarize briefly the evolution of human beings over the last 30 million years.

Chapter 3

Origins of Western Society

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. From the Stone Age to the Agricultural Age
3. Early Civilizations
 - A. The Cradle of Modern Civilization: Mesopotamia and Egypt
 - B. Development of the Greek Civilization
 - C. The Persian Empire
 1. Greek Civilization in the Persian Empire
 2. The Eastern Connection
 3. How the Greeks Tried Laughing All the Way to the Peace Talks
 - D. Roman Civilization
4. The Middle Ages (A.D. 476-1453)
 - A. Origins of Pakistani Society
 - B. Is a Modern Plague Possible?
5. The Renaissance
 - A. Marco Polo's Travels
6. The Development of Modern Economic and Political Institutions
 - A. From Serfdom to Mercantilism
 1. If You Hated Inquisition I, Wait Until You See Inquisition II
 2. A Ripple from the Third Crusade
 - B. The Emergence of Nation-States
 - C. The Industrial and Political Revolutions of the 1750's to the 1850's
7. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Explain why the domestication of animals and control of land were central developments that created society as we know it today.
2. Trace the development of modern civilization from Mesopotamia and Egypt to today.
3. Explain the Greek and Roman origins of modern civilization.

4. Distinguish three periods of the Middle Ages.
5. Explain the importance of the Renaissance to modern civilization.
6. Define the Age of Revolution.

Chapter 4

Society, Culture, and Cultural Change

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. Culture and Multiculturalism
 - A. Multiculturalism
 - B. The Shared Beliefs of Culture
3. Culture and the Nature of Society
 - A. Culture and its Role in Human Societies
 - B. The Elements of Culture
 1. Social Norms: Conventions, Mores, and Laws
 2. Social Institutions
 3. Material Products
 4. Language
 5. Social Values
 6. FWIW :-)
4. Cultural Integration
5. Culture, Society and Social Change
 - A. Popular Theories of Social Change
 - B. Factors Causing Cultural Change
 1. Technological Development
 2. Cultural Diffusion
 3. Ideas and Ideologies
 4. Collective Action
 5. Geography and Climate
 - C. Language and Cultural Change
 - D. Factors Stabilizing Culture
 1. Stability of Social Norms
 2. Habit
 3. Value Attachment
 - E. Social Change Versus Social Stability
6. Social Change and Social Problems
 - A. Cultural Lag and Social Problems
 - B. Are You PC?
 - C. Limitations of Cultural Lag Theory
7. Contrasts Among Cultures
 - A. The Interactions of Humans and Society

- B. Cultural Relativism
- C. Approach to the Study of Society

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Explain why culture is necessary to hold society together.
2. List some important elements of culture.
3. Summarize briefly three popular theories of cultural change.
4. List five factors that cause culture to change.
5. List three factors stabilizing culture.
6. Discuss the cultural lag theory and its limitations.
7. Explain the doctrine of cultural relativism.

Chapter 5

Geography, Demography, Ecology, and Society

Chapter Outline

1. Geography
 - A. Gis Method
2. Demography
 - A. Population Estimates
 - B. Determinants of Population Growth
 - C. The Growth of Population Over Time
 1. Why Population has Grown Rapidly Since the 1800s
 2. Unequal Population Growth Since the Late 1800s
 3. Population Growth in the Future
 - D. The Problem of Counting
 - E. The Malthusian Theory
 - F. Population and Means of Subsistence
 - G. The Concept of Optimal Population
 - H. The Question of Population Quality
 - I. The Missing Girls
3. Ecology: The Interaction of Geography, Demography, and Environment
 - A. The Ecological Balance
 - B. Pollution
 - C. Conservation and the High Price of Gasoline
4. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Identify the major countries on a map of the world.
2. Explain why many people believe population growth is a problem.
3. State the Malthusian theory and explain how technology can affect its predictions.
4. Explain how culture and the environment interact.
5. Explain how geography, population, culture, and the natural environment interact — and affect the ecological balance.

Chapter 6

Technology and Society

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. The Industrial Revolution
 - A. The Development of Industrialism in the United States
 - B. Standardization, Interchangeability, and Mass Production
 1. Social and Economic Effects of Interchangeability
3. Technology and Globalization
 - A. Modern Technology and the Need for Skilled Workers
 - B. Machines and Unemployment
4. Technology and Social Change
 - A. Problems Created by Technology
 - B. Qwerty
5. Natural Resources, Economics, and Technology
 - A. Natural Resources, the Limits of Economic Growth, and Global Warming
6. Technology of the Past
7. Technology of the Future
 - A. Timeline: The Future
 - B. The Social Basis for Technological Progress
8. The Anthropocene Age

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Define technology and explain its importance.
2. Explain how the Industrial Revolution significantly changed all aspects of society.
3. Discuss the role technology plays in social change.
4. Present both sides of the limits-to-growth debate.

5. List some of the important technological developments of the past.
6. Speculate on likely important technological developments in the future.

Chapter 7

Psychology, Society, and Culture

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. Socialization of the Individual
 - A. Significance of the Early Years of Childhood
 - B. Significance of Differences in Individual Environment
 - C. Effects of Extreme Isolation on Children
3. Personality and Its Development
 - A. The Nature/Nurture Debate
 - B. Explanations of Behavior
 1. The Cognitive Approach
 2. The Psychoanalytic Approach
 3. The Behavioralist Approach
 4. The Humanist Approach
 - C. The Well-Adjusted Individual
 - D. Adjustment and Normality
 - E. The Freudian Concept of Personality
 1. The Id, Ego, and Superego
 2. Defense Mechanisms
 3. The Oedipus Complex
 4. Perfection Blueprint
 - F. Pop Psychologies
4. Intelligence, Personal Adjustment, and Normality
 - A. Mental Tests
 1. Mental Age and the IQ
 2. Limitations of IQ and Other Tests
 3. Intelligence is Far More Than Mental Manipulation
 4. Your IQ is 132? So What?
 5. Who Stands Stress Better: Men or Women?
 6. Intelligence and Personal Adjustment
5. Deviance
 - A. Major Theories on Deviance
6. Psychological and Biological Explanations of Deviance
 - A. Genetic and Biological Predisposition to Deviance
 - B. Sociological Explanations of Devians
 1. Differential Association Theory
 2. Labeling Theory
 3. Control Theory
 4. Strain Theory

5. Illegitimate Opportunity Theory

- B. Economic Explanations of Deviance
- C. Summary of Various Perspectives on Deviance

7. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Explain how culture and personality are related.
2. Summarize the nature/nurture debate.
3. State the importance of positive and negative reinforcement.
4. Discuss Maslow's hierarchy.
5. Differentiate the id, ego, and superego.
6. Explain how IQ is calculated and the problems with its use.
7. Define *deviance* and name five sociological theories about deviance.

Chapter 8

The Family

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. Variations in the Family Pattern
 - A. Number of Mates
 - B. Selection of Mates
 - C. Family Control
 - D. Reckoning of Descent
3. Functions of the Family in Society
4. Matching Family Patterns with Family Functions
 - A. Number of Mates
 - B. Selection of Mates
 - C. Family Control and Reckoning of Descent
 1. Living and Loving
 - D. Other Western Family Characteristics and Functions of the Family
 1. Is an Arranged Marriage in Your or Your Child's Future?
5. The Family in the United States Today
 - A. How to Be a Good Wife
 - B. Dating
 - C. Sex and Singles
 - D. Children
 - E. Senior Citizens
 - F. Family Disorganization and Divorce
 1. Why do People Get Divorced?
 2. Some Caution about Divorce Statistics
 3. Legal Grounds for Divorce
 4. Breaking Up is Hard to Do
 - G. Singles
 - H. Living Together
 - I. Same-Sex Households
 1. Same-Sex Marriage and Discrimination
 - J. The Future of the Family

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. List four variations in family patterns and discuss where such variations can be found.
2. List three functions of the family and explain how variations in family patterns serve those functions.
3. Discuss the state and problems of the U.S. family today.
4. Discuss the effects of technology on the family and what effect future changes in technology are likely to have on the family.

Chapter 9

Religion

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. The Nature of Religion
3. The Great Religions of Today
 - A. Hinduism
 - B. Buddhism
 - C. Judaism
 - D. Christianity
 1. The Early Christians
 2. The Middle Ages and After
 - E. Modern Christianity in the United States
 - E. Islam
 1. The Denominations of Islam
 2. Islamic Fundamentalism
4. The Role of Religion in Society
 - A. Religion as a Source of Moral Values and Social Change
 - B. Impact of Religion on Education, the Arts, and Literature
 - C. Interfaith Efforts for Peace
 - D. The Potential Conflict between Religion and Government

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Explain why religion has existed in all societies.
2. State the problem that fundamentalist religions pose for the state.
3. List the five great religions of today and summarize their beliefs.
4. Discuss the role of religion in society.

Chapter 10

Education

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. Schools as Agencies of Social Control
 - A. The Dual Thrust of U.S. Education
 - B. Education and U.S. Democracy
 1. Literate Citizens – Informed Voters
 2. Diversity – Tolerance
 3. Equality of Opportunity
 4. Effective Use of Human Resources
3. Development of U.S. Education
 - A. “Real” Education in Pakistan
 - B. Democratic Structure of the U.S. School System
 - C. Education in Some Other Countries
 - D. Formalization of the School System
 - E. The Decline of Standards
4. Examining the School System
 - A. Technological Change and Teaching
 - B. Private Schools and Home Schooling
 - C. Charter Schools, Privatization, and the Problem of School Finance
 - D. Textbooks
 - E. School Dropouts
 - F. Multiculturalism, Collaborative Learning, and Institutional Fairness
 - G. How good are U.S. Schools?
 1. Are Boys Discriminated against in School?
 - H. The Search for Excellence
 1. Can You Read This?
 - I. Changes in the College Curriculum
 1. The Development of the Elective System
 2. Following the Fads
 - a. Social Science: No Fad
 - J. Is the U.S. Educational System Equal?
 - K. How Much Education Should the Average Citizen Receive?
5. Interaction of Economics, Politics, and Social Institutions

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Explain how schools serve as agents of social control.
2. Give a brief history of the development of U.S. education.
3. Discuss the main problems facing our school system.
4. Summarize the evolution of the college curriculum.
5. Explain why the methods of funding education contribute to unequal education.

Chapter 11

Social and Economic Stratification

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. Types of Social Stratification
 - A. Estates
 - B. Castes
 - C. Social Classes
 1. Social Class Defined
 2. The Family Basis of Social Class
3. Social Mobility
 - A. Who are the Upwardly Mobile?
 1. Up, Down, and Out
 - B. Education and Social Mobility
 - C. Class Consciousness in the United States
 - D. Class Consciousness, Marx, and Weber
4. Economic and Social Inequality
 - A. Causes of Income Inequality
 - B. Jobless Recovery and Globalization
 - C. Measuring Poverty
5. Increasing Social and Economic Inequality
 - A. Policies to Reduce Inequality
 - B. Some Conclusions about the U.S. Class System

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. List three types of social stratification.
2. Discuss the role of social mobility in making some social stratification acceptable to society.
3. List three sources of income inequality.
4. State what the poverty threshold is in the United States.

5. Discuss six issues that any practical program meeting the problems of economic inequality must take into account.
6. Explain what is meant by the U.S. class system and how it relates to class consciousness.

Chapter 12

Stratification, Minorities, and Discrimination

Chapter Outline

1. Race and Ethnicity
 - A. Questions of Ethnic and Racial Superiority
 - B. Ethnic and Racial prejudice and Discrimination
 1. Ethnic Cleansing
 - C. The Melting Pot
 1. Stratification in the Former Soviet Union
2. Minorities
 - A. Native Americans
 - B. Blacks (African Americans)
 1. The African Origins of U.S. Blacks
 2. Continuing Discrimination against Blacks
 - a. Ivory and Ebony or Evory and Ibony?
 3. Legal Discrimination and Segregation
 4. Causes of Blacks' Frustration
 5. Progress toward Equality
 6. Eliminating the Vestiges of Discrimination
 7. Black-White Social Relations
 8. The Future of Black Americans
 - C. Hispanics
 - D. Asian Descent
 1. Ethnic
 - a. A U.S. Gulag?
 2. Japanese Ethnic Descent
 3. Other Asian Ethnic Groups
 - E. Arab Americans and Americans of Middle Eastern Descent
 - F. Immigration and Minorities
 1. Restrictions on Immigration
 2. Dealing with Undocumented Aliens
 - G. Religious Minorities
 - H. Women
 1. History of the Women's Movement
 2. Reasons for Women Entering the Workforce a. One Woman's Struggle
 3. Discrimination Based on Sexual Preference
 - I. Senior Citizens
 1. Senior Citizens' Role in Society
 2. The Growth in the Proportion of Senior Citizens
 3. Age Discrimination
 - J. Physical Disabilities Discrimination
3. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. List four reasons for ethnic and racial prejudice.
2. Distinguish between minority and dominant groups.
3. Discuss the race problem in the United States today.
4. Distinguish Chicanos from Latinos and explain the problem of illegal Mexican immigration.
5. Discuss briefly the problems of religious minorities.
6. Discuss briefly the problems of sexual minorities.
7. Give arguments for and against age discrimination.

Chapter 13

The Functions and Forms of Government

Chapter Outline

1. Introduction
2. The Primary Functions of Government
 - A. Maintaining Internal Order and External Security
 - B. Ensuring Justice
 1. Somalia: A Failed State and Modern Day Pirates
 - C. Safeguarding Individual Freedoms
 - D. Regulating Individuals' Actions
 - E. Promoting General Welfare
3. Debates about the Nature of Government
 - A. Political Theory and Government
 - B. Three Views of the Nature of Government
 1. Government as a Necessary Evil
 2. Government as a Positive Good
 3. Government as an Unnecessary Evil
 4. How Powerful Should Government Be?
 - a. Republicans, Democrats, and Political Ideologies
 5. Elements of Truth in Each of the Views
4. Forms of Government
 - A. Democracies
 1. Characteristics of a Democracy
 2. Democratic Concept of the Individual
 3. Rationality and the Democratic Way of Life
 4. Equality
 5. Primacy of the Individual
 6. Where Democracy Works Best
 7. Alternative Forms of Democracy
 - a. Letting a Guilty Person Go Free
 - B. Autocracy
 1. Justifications Given for an Autocracy
 2. Autocracy and Power
 3. Characteristics of an Autocracy
 4. Loyalty to the Party and the State
 5. Rule by Leaders
 6. One-Party Monopoly
 7. A Controlled Press
 8. Communism, Fascism, and Autocracy
5. Governments Are Far From Simple

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. List five primary functions of government.
2. Identify three contrasting views of government.
3. Explain the liberal, conservative, radical, reactionary, and anarchist philosophies of government.
4. Distinguish a democracy from an autocracy.
5. List some distinguishing characteristics of a democracy.
6. Explain the democratic concept of the individual.
7. List the common justifications for an autocracy.
8. List four characteristics of an autocracy.

Chapter 14

Governments of the World

Chapter Outline

1. French Government
 - A. The French Parliamentary System
 - B. The French Executive Branch
 1. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
2. Mexican Government
 - A. The Difference between a Parliamentary and a Presidential System
3. Nigerian Government
 - A. The British Influence
 - B. Modern Nigeria's Government: The Fourth Republic
4. Russian Government
 - A. The Russian Federation
5. Saudi Arabian Government
6. Some Lessons About Governments
 - A. Governments Reflect Their History
 - B. Governments are Evolving
 - C. Autocracies are More Likely to Change than Long-Standing Democracies
 - D. Changes in Autocracies Occur from Within as much as from Without
7. Future Changes in Governments
 - A. The Arab Spring and Saudi Arabia

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Give a history and describe key features of the French government.
2. Give a history and describe key features of the Mexican government.
3. Give a history and describe the key features of the Nigerian government.
4. Give a history and describe the key features of the Russian government.
5. Give a history and describe the key features of the Saudi Arabian Government.

Chapter 15

Democratic Government in the United States

Chapter Outline

1. Historical development of the U.S. Government
2. The Structure of U.S. Government
 - A. Structure of the National Government
 - B. The Nature of Our National Government
 1. Why Our Government is Both a Democracy and a Republic
 2. The Meaning of Presidential Government
 3. Distribution of Powers by the Constitution
 - a. Federalism
 - b. Separation of powers
 - c. Checks and balances
 - d. Limited government
 4. Division of Powers Between the Nation and the States
 5. Separation of Powers of the Branches of Government
 - a. A United States of Europe?
 6. Checks and Balances
 7. An Independent Judiciary and Judicial Review
 - a. Funny Things Happen to an Idea on Its Way to a Law
 8. Limited Government
 9. Individuals' Inalienable Rights
 10. Rights versus Duties
 11. Growth of the Living Constitution
3. The Political Process
 - A. Political Parties
 1. Compromising Conflicting Interests
 2. The Two-Party System
 - B. Elections
 1. Obstacles to Effective Popular Control
 2. The Nonvoter
 - a. Gerrymandering and the U.S. House of Lords
 3. Referendums, Recall Elections, and Direct Democracy
 - C. The Fourth Estate
 - D. The Political Elite
 - E. The Military-Industrial Complex and Pressure Groups
 1. Political Action Committees
4. Evaluation of the Democratic Political Process

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Give a brief account of the development of the U.S. government.
2. List the five key elements in the Declaration of Independence.
3. Outline the structure of the U.S. federal government.
4. Explain the distribution of powers as set out in the U.S. Constitution.
5. Describe the political process in the United States.
6. Summarize the role of the fourth estate, the political elite, the military-industrial complex, and PACs in the political process.

Chapter 16

The Organization of Economic Activities

Chapter Outline

1. The Nature of an Economy
 - A. Functions of an Economy
 - B. Economics and the Social Sciences
 - C. Economic Wants and Economic Goods
 - D. The Economic Aspects of Culture
 - E. The Great Economic Problem
2. The Evolution of Economic Systems
 - A. From Feudalism to Mercantilism
 - B. From Mercantilism to a Pragmatic Market Economy
 1. The Push for Socialism
 2. Socialism and Communism
3. Planned and Unplanned Economies
 - A. How Planned Economies Are Supposed to Work
 - B. Why Central Planning Did Not Meet Its Goals
 - C. How Market Economies Are Supposed to Work
 1. Institutional Foundations of a Market Economy
 - D. Supply and Demand
4. Market Economies Are Pragmatic Market Economies
5. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Define the great economic problem.
2. Discuss the evolution of our economy from feudalism, to mercantilism, to a market, and to a pragmatic market economy.
3. Summarize the historical development of socialist thought.
4. Distinguish between a planned and an unplanned economy.
5. Explain the terms *supply* and *demand*, and use them to explain how a market economy works.
6. Explain why all modern economies are pragmatic market economies.

Chapter 17

The Economy, Government, and Economic Challenges Facing the United States

Chapter Outline

1. Government's Indirect Role in the Economy
 - A. The Problem of Regulating the Economy
 - B. Whose Desires Does the Government Reflect? C. Fluctuating Attitudes toward Regulation
2. Government's Direct Role in the Economy
 - A. Where the Government Spends Its Money
 - B. Where Government Gets Its Money
 - C. Alternative Methods of Supply in a Pragmatic Market Economy
3. Some Controversial Roles of the Government
 - A. Income Redistribution through Government
 1. The U.S. Social Security System
 - a. Social Security is not insurance
 - b. Social Security benefits and taxes
 - c. The future of the Social Security system
 - B. Government's Macroeconomic Role
 1. Stabilizing the Economy
 2. Monetary and Fiscal Policy
 3. Government's Role in the Financial Crisis of 2008-2009
4. Economic Challenges Facing the United States in the Future
 - A. The Fiscal Crisis
 1. There Is No Such Thing as a Free Lunch
 - B. The Globalization Crisis
 - C. The Income Inequality Crisis
 - D. Global Warming
5. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

The student should be able to:

1. Distinguish government's indirect and direct roles in the economy.
2. Summarize the costs and benefits of regulation, and explain why regulation should be seen as a continuous process.
3. Discuss two contentious roles of government.

4. Give examples of two ways the government influences the distribution of income.
5. Define monetary policy and fiscal policy.
6. Give a short summary of economist's view of the fiscal crisis, globalization, and global warming.
7. Define globalization, and explain the importance of the law of one price.